CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

COUNTRY

China/Korea/USSR

REPORT NO.

SUBJECT

25X1C

High-level Chinese Communist Opinion

DATE DISTR.

21 July 1953

on the Korean Truce Talks

NO. OF PAGES

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE ACQUIRED

REQUIREMENT NO.

RD

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE. THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1X

THE FOLLOWING REPORT WAS PREVIOUSLY DISTRIBUTED AS PRELIMINARY

DISSEMINATION NUMBERED

25X1A

As of early June 1953, high-level Chinese Communist officials were optimistic about the Korean peace talks. They believed China had achieved her great objective in aiding North Korea and had attained higher international prestige by participating in the Korean war. They felt that the United Nations would deal with China on the basis of this new standing. According to their statements, the USSR and China had agreed to assist North Korea build 30 new army divisions, 1 and once this was accomplished the Chinese Communist Army would leave Korea.

25X1A

25X1A

įū.

Comment. According to information available in early June 1953, the North Korean Army had a total of 17 divisions and 7 brigades with a total strength of 290,000 men. Since there are approximately 9,000 men in a North Korean division, the formation of 30 new divisions would involve a virtual doubling of the present size of the North Korean Army.